

## THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,  
By A. G. HODGES,  
At THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.  
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## HORD & METCALFE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT KY.

LYSANDER HORD and JAS. P. METCALFE, have formed a partnership for the practice of law and the collection of claims. If business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention. Office the same occupied by Judge Hord, on St. Clair street. April 28, 1858.

## LAW CARD.

J. P. SIMRALL.

## SIMRALL & TEVIS, Counsellors and Attorneys at Law, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Jefferson Street, opposite Court House. April 23, 1858—1y.

## GORIN & GAZLAY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, LOUISVILLE, KY.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

## REFERENCES.

Messrs. J. A. TRUMB & Co.; GARVIN, BELL & Co.; McDowell, Young & Co.; HUGHES & HUTCHISON; LOW & WHITNEY; J. A. BREED, Esq.; HAY, CRAIG & Co.; CARTER, MOSE & Co.; WILSON, STARR & Co.; CASSEY & HOPKINS; CROD & WHITE; ABAT & RAYLEY; CURD & Co. [Aug. 17, 1857—1y.]

## JOHN FLOURNOY, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois attended to, prompt remittances made, correspondence solicited, and information cheerfully given.

## REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION, TO

THEOP. PARSONS, L. L. D., Professor of Law, Cambridge, Mass.  
KENNEDY & BROTHER, Merchants, St. Louis.  
CROW, McCREERY & Co., Merchants, St. Louis.  
Hon. Jno. P. RYLAND, Judge Supreme Court of Mo.  
HAYWOOD, CROW & Co., Merchants, St. Louis.  
BROWN, HALL & Co., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sept. 9, 1857—1y.

## FRANK BEDFORD, Attorney at Law, VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—1y.

## ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, LEXINGTON, KY.

Office on Shortstreet between Limestone and Upperstreets. [May 23, 1856—1y.]

## THOMAS A. MARSHALL, Having removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He is promptly attended to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort. March 30, 1857—1y.

## WALL & FINNELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, COVINGTON, KY.

Office, Third Street, Opposite South End City Hall. W. & F. Finnell, in the Courts of Kentucky, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals, Frankfort. May 5, 1855—1y.

## M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY, ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court. They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities. They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident that they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.

## T. N. LINDSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is on St. Clair street, next door to Gen. Peter Dudley's residence. Feb. 25, 1848, 521—1y.

## JOHN RODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Oct. 28, 1853.

## GEORGE W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties. Dec. 7, 1850—1y.

## Notice! Notice!

AFTER FIRST JANUARY WE WILL CONSIDER all accounts payable and due on FIRST MAY, SEPTEMBER, and JANUARY, (4 months credit) if not paid when due we shall charge interest from that time. Our old and punctual customers will please bear this in mind, for the ensuing year we will open no new accounts, and will only keep accounts with those who pay us promptly. GRAY & TODD.

## JOHN M. HARLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan. REFER TO Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky. Hon. J. W. POWELL, Frankfort, Ky. Hon. JAMES HARLAN, Lexington, Ky. Hon. G. H. MORRIS & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky. W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky. July 23, 1853—1y.

## MOREHEAD & BROWN, Partners in the PRACTICE OF LAW, FRANKFORT KY.

WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—1y.

## S. D. MORRIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention. Office on St. Clair street, in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office. Feb. 20, 1857—1y.

## JOHN A. MONROE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.

## J. H. KINKADE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Dade, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857—1y.

## B. & J. MONROE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.

## BOOK BINDING.

A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

## MORTON & GRISWOLD, Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price. Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale Retail. April 1, 1845—1y.

## Fresh Bread and Suet every Morning.

HAVING secured the services of the Baker who has celebrated French Rolls, &c., have given such universal satisfaction to the citizens of Frankfort, for the last two months, we will keep a supply collected on hand. Persons desiring of obtaining it can get it free every morning by calling at our establishment on Main street. GRAY & TODD.

## DENTAL SURGERY, BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a safe and judicious use of the Knife and Forceps, and the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received. Office, at his residence on Main street. Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

## FRANKFORT VETERINARY STABLE, Opposite the State Arsenal.

DR. WILLIAM W. EDGE, after twenty years experience in animal anatomy in all the principal cities in the Union, has established himself in the city of Frankfort, at the above named Stable, kept by A. & P. McManis, who will also devote their time and attention to the sick and lame brought under my treatment. The Stable is cool, well ventilated, with a clay floor, and has an abundant supply of good water. A constant supply of Horse Medicines always on hand. Nicking and docking done on an improved principle.

## REFERENCES.

Joseph Jewell, Proprietor of the Union Course, New Orleans, and late proprietor of the Harting Park Course, Philadelphia; C. H. Kitchin, Stable Keeper, Third St. Baton Rouge; Wm. Cline, Florida St. Baton Rouge; Samuel Rice, Trainer, New Orleans; Kellogg, Stable Keeper, Filbert St., Philadelphia; E. K. Conklin, Stable Keeper, Lodge Alley, Philadelphia; James S. Simmons, Stable Keeper, Hay Market Square, Boston; Asa Whelman, Stable Keeper, Charleston, Mass.; Charles Pine, Stable Keeper, Vicksburg, Miss.; Dan Rice, the American Clown; Hyman Woodruff, Trainer, Centreville Course, Long Island; George W. Gilmore, Stable Keeper, Third and Vine Streets, Cincinnati; Brown & Brothers, Stable Keepers, Sixth St., Cincinnati; C. G. Graham, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; W. R. Link, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; John Henderson, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; Albert G. Bacon, Frankfort; Zeb. Ward, Frankfort. July 19, 1858—3m.

## PHOENIX FOUNDRY, TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL, OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.

WM. H. GRANGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Steam Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rail Irons, Saw Sides, Carriage Segments, Cast Irons, Segments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Gate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups, always on hand.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels or Grist or Saw Mills. A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c. Castings made at the shortest notice. WM. H. GRANGER, Agent. April 21, 1856—1y.

## LOOK HERE! \$20,000 STOCK OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESDEN CHINA.

LYNCH, Teas, Breakfast and Toilet Sets, Bohemian, Dresden, Belgian, and American Glass Ware; Iron, Stone, China, and Common Earthenware; Britannia Ware, Lamps, Grandoloes, Waltham Trays.

## IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY, Double Silver-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Baskets, Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., &c., will be sold at

## EASTERN COST PRICE, Asowares and Patterns to make change in business. All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest styles and willings, manufactured expressly for them.

By calling respectfully the attention of house-keepers and merchants, we are sure that we will give perfect satisfaction. Orders from the country punctually and correctly attended to. Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, MOZART & CO., Louisville, Ky., and No. 239, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Jan. 2, 1856—1y.

## Farm and Negroes for Sale.

I WISH to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the waters of main Elkhorn, about 1 1/2 miles from its mouth, containing 100 acres; about half of it bottom land and the balance high land well timbered. The bottom land is in a high state of cultivation. There are on the land a good hewed Log House containing four rooms, and all necessary out buildings, and an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—women between 35 and 40 years of age. BEN. F. GRAHAM. Dec. 8, 1856—1y.

## Wanted! A COMPETENT person to take charge of a Public School in the city of Frankfort. A middle-aged man preferred. A teacher of the above character will receive a liberal salary and a permanent situation by addressing the School Committee, city of Frankfort. Early application solicited. June 4, 1858—1y.

## H. G. BANTA, PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.

To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country: I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, to merit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:

## HOUSE PAINTING; All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Finish Painting, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Paper painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed ed paints always for sale.

## SIGN PAINTING All kinds of Sign, Fancy and Plain Signs; also, Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show Windows; Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short notice.

## IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES, Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble, in the best manner.

## GLAZING Of every description of Houses and Green Houses, ledged in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style.

## PAPER HANGING. Every kind of Pannelled, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered. June 24, 1857—1y.

## FRANGIPANNI, OR THE ETERNAL PERFUME Can be obtained in all its variety at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## Frangipanni Pomade. A beautiful article for the hair, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## Toilet Mirrors, Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## The Best Assortment Of fine Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Pomades, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, at Oct. 7, 1857—1y.

## STOLEN! From the subscriber, about one mile below Frankfort, on Monday night last, A BLACK MARE, 7 or 8 years old; 15 hands high; near eye out; shoulder rubbed with the collar works well; no other marks than a white blaze on her face, and a white saddle and blind bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for information that may enable me to recover her. H. BLANTON. Nov. 11, 1857—1y.

## KEENON & CRUTCHER, HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF BOOKS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Boots & Stationery, OF H. EVANS, also that of MORRIS & HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above business, at the stand occupied by H. EVANS, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage. March 12.

## FRANKFORT OMNIBUS LINE, Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and the traveling public, that he is running a line of Omnibuses and Baggage Wagon in connection with the passenger trains and will deliver passengers and their baggage wherever they wish to go, at the following rates:

One passenger and baggage 25 cents. Families, or parties of four or more persons and their baggage at 12 1/2 cents each.

He will also attend Balls, Parties, Pic Nics, &c., when desired, upon reasonable terms.

Having good conveyances, gentle horses, and careful drivers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Passengers upon the cars will be waited upon by his Agent, Mr. Caywood, before their arrival.

Full calls left at Railroad Depot, either of the hotels or his stable will be promptly attended to. May 5, 1858—1y 3m. [Yeoman copy.]

## KEENON & CRUTCHER, SUCCESSORS TO MORRIS & HAMPTON AND H. EVANS & Co., Main street, third door from St. Clair, FRANKFORT, KY.

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Books, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

—ALSO— MISCELLANEOUS & SCHOOL BOOKS, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, Port Monies, Hair and Cloth Brushes, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The public is respectfully requested to call and examine our stock of goods. A liberal discount made to teachers. April 23, 1858—1y.

## STOVES! STOVES!!

I HAVE just received a large assortment of the best COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought in Louisville, for cash. Give me a call and see for your self.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware in all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap as it can be bought at any other house in the city. Job work executed with neatness and dispatch.

Tin Gutting and Spouting made and put up on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. All of those who are in want of

Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing would make it their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere.

I don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets. June 11, 1856—1y. H. R. MILLER.

N. D. SMITH. C. O. SMITH.

## N. D. SMITH & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ALCOHOL, COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS, Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 26, 1857—1y.

## BALD HORNET.

WILL stand at my stable this season (which is his second season in Frankfort) and will serve mares at \$10 for the season, or \$15 the insurance. The season money to be paid on or before the 4th day of July, 1858, and the insurance money due when the mare is ascertained to be in foal or disposed of.

## BALD HORNET

Is so well known as a fine breeder that I deem it unnecessary to say anything in his praise.

The season has commenced and will end the 1st of July next. April 2, 1858—1y. W. R. LINK.

## LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

We are now Manufacturing for the HARVEST OF 1858, 1000 Kentucky Harvesters, THE BEST COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER NOW IN USE.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE SENT FREE of postage on application by mail or otherwise.

Orders and correspondence promptly attended to. Farmers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our manufactory, corner ninth and Jefferson streets. MILLER, WINGATE & CO. March 23—1y.

A Yeoman copy four times weekly and charge Commonwealth.

## SOAP— 25 Boxes No. 1 Rosin Soap; 10 Boxes German Soap; 10 Boxes Variegated Hand Soap; Fancy Soap perfumed of every style; 2 Boxes Castile Soap; in store and for sale by Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

## GWIN & OWEN, Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery, STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. Jan. 30, 1857—1y.

## MOSELEY'S TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON ARCH BRIDGES AND ROOFS.

THESE Bridges and Roofs have now been fully tested in this vicinity, and it is universally conceded that they cannot be excelled. The Roofs are wholly of Wrought Iron, or mixture of Wood and Iron; Shingles always from

The Bridges are wholly Wrought Iron except the floor, which is wood, like the floors of ordinary Bridges. We are prepared to make these structures in any quantities, at prices about as follows:

Railroad Bridges, 50 feet span, 2,000 lbs, \$17 50 per foot lineal.

Common Road or Turnpike, 50 feet span, 2,000 lbs, \$5 75 per foot lineal.

Roofs, all iron, 50 feet width of building, \$25 per 100 square feet, part wood and part iron, from \$12 to \$20 per square.

Increase of span of bridges or width of buildings makes an increase of price, but the increase in price is no more than the increase of wooden structures.

We can furnish iron of every size to work into Bridges and Roofs, and Railroads or other companies buying the right to use them, and the iron of us, can make their own structures one third less than above prices. Our structures weigh only from 1 to 1-10 that of wood; difference in freight in a long distance buys our work. In a few days we will have at our Factory, 497 West Third street, in this city, four different specimens of our Roof, where the public can inspect them to their satisfaction. We beg them to give us a call, as all our work is warranted, and we ask no pay on ordinary jobs until the work is done and approved, payment being secured on contracting. Office No. 66 West Third street, Cincinnati, O. MOSELEY & CO. June 14, 1858—1y 3m.

## CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR, THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to a witness a new operation of

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR, now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually cleanses wheat from smut, (without bursting the ball) chaff, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the wheaten and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines. Jan 12—1y. W. B. SMITH.

## MANSION HOUSE, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well known Hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the market, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the traveling community, as a man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it. May 23, 1855. BEN. LUCKETT.

## CAPITAL HOTEL, HAVING leased this splendid HOTEL, in the City of Frankfort, for a term of years, and being determined to keep a First Class House, I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

I have engaged the services of Mr. JAS. L. SWEED as Clerk, a gentleman who has much experience and is well known to the traveling public. He will have charge of the office, and will endeavor to give them the comfort and pleasure of all the guests of the Capital Hotel. May 1, 1858—1y. R. CAMPBELL STEELE.

## A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES, CAN BE OBTAINED AT DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

## POMADES FOR THE HAIR, Of every style and price at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## TOOTH BRUSHES, A beautiful assortment, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## COMBS every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## HAIR BRUSHES. The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS, Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## DOG GRASS BRUSHES, For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## FANCY SOAPS, Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## FINE TOILET BOTTLES, Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## FINE COLOGNE, For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS. The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.</



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1858.

**INSTALLATION.**—The ceremony of installation of Rev. B. T. LACEY, as the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, will take place to night at 7 o'clock; on which occasion a sermon will be preached by Rev. R. G. BRANK, of Lexington; a charge will be given to the church by Rev. Dr. BURLOCK, and a charge to the Pastor by Rev. D. P. YOUNG. The congregation and public generally are invited to attend.

Notwithstanding that the South now almost universally regards the Kansas Nebraska bill as a cheat and a delusion from the beginning to the end, the Lexington Statesman still wanders in darkness and is unable to see how the people have been deceived by that Democratic measure. He asks in what it is a swindle, and it shall be our pleasing duty to reply to his question and as far as possible to explain how that Janus faced production tricked both the North and the South.

In the first place, instead of repealing the Missouri Compromise in direct terms because it was impolitic or unconstitutional, the Kansas bill, usurping the functions of the judiciary, declared that Compromise to be null and void because it was inconsistent with the Compromise measures of 1850. Thus the bill had a lie upon its face. The New Mexico and Utah bills conferred no power upon the people of those Territories to legislate upon slavery while they continued Territories, but merely declared their right in forming their State Constitutions to establish or reject slavery as they might desire, and upon application to be admitted into the Union on equal terms with the other States. There was nothing in this in consistent with the Missouri Compromise, since that measure excluded slavery north of 36° 30' while it continued Federal territory and no longer, leaving the people free to determine, whenever they assumed the dignity of a State Government, whether they would have a free or a slave State. The New Mexico and Utah bills, affirmed the power of the Federal Government over the Territories by reserving to Congress a revisionary right over all the acts of the Territorial Legislatures.

Assuming to repeal the Missouri Compromise the Kansas Nebraska bill left the work incomplete; for instead of re-establishing the laws protecting slavery which existed in that Territory prior to the passage of the bill restricting slavery, the Kansas bill expressly declared that nothing in that act should be so construed as re-establishing those laws, and left the Territory without any law upon the subject one way or the other. But it also gave to the people of the Territory full power over the subject, to exclude or protect slavery, and this power, according to the provisions of the act, the people had the right to exercise through their Territorial Legislature at any time during their Territorial existence. Now here was the swindle. The people of the South were induced to support the Kansas bill upon the belief that it gave them the right to go to the Territory with their slaves and to retain them in servitude until a State Constitution was formed, and that they would be protected in their right of property in their slaves so long as Kansas continued a Territory, in spite of the Territorial Legislature or any other power on earth. But so far from this being the case, there was no law in the Territory protecting slavery, but the emigrant aid societies, the Northern Abolitionists and speculators, and the hordes of Abolition slaves who are constantly thronging to our shores, were invited to Kansas to take part in the election, and upon obtaining the political ascendancy to exclude the Southern man from carrying his slaves to the common territory. We do not now intend to argue the question as to whether or not slavery can practically exist in a country where there are no local police regulations protecting it; it is sufficient for our purpose that the great Democratic authors of the Kansas bill, those chosen friends of the South, have invariably contended that it cannot so exist, or be enforced. We have their authority that as soon as a slave placed his foot upon the Territory of Kansas where there were no laws making him a slave, his shackles fell from him and he stood there as free as his master. On this ground did the Northern Democratic friends of the South defend the bill before their constituents. If this doctrine be correct, (and the Missourians who invaded Kansas to establish laws protecting slavery virtually admitted it to be the meaning of the Kansas bill,) the South had no possible chance of establishing slavery in Kansas. The Northern men could move into the Territory with their property and the Germans could go to it with their carpet-bags and axes; but the slaveholder was obliged to leave his slave property at home, go to Kansas, obtain a majority over the combined forces of Yankees and free soil aliens, pass laws to protect his slave property, and then return home for his slaves and carry them to the Territory, after he had won it—for until all this was done, he was not secured in his possessions.

Now, we ask our cotemporary of the Statesman, if this was not all a cheat, and a snare, and a delusion, and a swindle, and an abomination? What did the South gain by such a measure? A chance to make Kansas a slave State? The South never had a desire to do so, before the passage of the bill, nor did the bill give her the slightest shadow of a shade of a ghost of a chance to make such a State of Kansas. The right to carry her slaves into the Territory of Kansas? But the Kansas bill expressly denied giving her any such right until she had won it against the combined powers of the Northern States and the outpourings of Europe; and the authors of the bill knew very well that she had no prospect of winning the right against such odds, and boasted of it as a great measure for freedom. Even Southern Congressmen have boldly said that it never was their expectation that Kansas would be a slave Territory or a slave State. The South gained nothing, nothing; but lost everything by rekindling the flames of the slavery agitation, to which there will be no end until the principle of the Kansas Nebraska act turns all of the Federal territory into Free States.

**FEARFUL MORTALITY.**—A dispatch from New Orleans announces that during the thirty hours ending Monday noon, one hundred and seven deaths had occurred from yellow fever.

"This (the Missouri Compromise) was the most equitable division that could have been made, and by it the South secured all the advantages, and her statesmen were aware of the fact when they voted for the measure; for by it the only portion of the federal territory which was suited for slave labor was secured to the South, so long as it continued to be territory, and her institutions were only excluded from that section of the country into which her citizens, if not disturbed by sectional jealousies, would never have desired to introduce them."—Commonwealth.

The leading idea of this paragraph is untrue in point of fact. That portion of the federal territory suited for slave labor was not secured to the South by the Missouri Compromise. Not an inch of territory was secured to the South. Every acre of land was opened to free labor, and slavery protected from competition with abolitionism in no latitude. But slavery was excluded from all the territory north of 36° 30', and it in this the South secured all the advantages, we confess we cannot see them.—Statesman.

When we wrote the paragraph upon which the Statesman comments, we were under the impression that Texas and a portion of New Mexico belonged to the United States at the time of the passage of the Missouri Compromise, and were not ceded to Spain until the agitation was quieted. But by consulting the political history of the country, we find that Texas and a large portion of the Louisiana purchase was given to Spain by a Democratic Administration before the Missouri Compromise was passed, and that it was the ratification of the terms of that treaty with Mexico which took place some years afterwards. Hence we were slightly mistaken as to the extent of the territory secured to the South by the Missouri Compromise, and consequently deceived as to the extent of the advantage derived by the South by that bill. But we were nevertheless correct in the leading idea of our article, the Statesman to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 1818 a Democratic Administration, composed of a majority of Southern men, ceded to Spain, subsequently ratifying the treaty with Mexico, all of the territory then belonging to the United States which was suited for slave labor, except Arkansas and Missouri. In 1820 Missouri was admitted into the Union with a Constitution not only protecting slavery, but prohibiting the Legislature from interfering with it. About the same time a bill was passed restricting slavery to the territory south of 36° 30', thus prohibiting the institution in all that vast expanse of northern territory now known as Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, and permitting it to remain in Arkansas, the only southern territory which the unwise and blameworthy policy of Mr. Monroe's Democratic administration had left us. But in the territory in which slavery was thus summarily abolished there were, in fact, no slaves, or but very few, the climate and the character of the soil proving a more effectual barrier to the institution than any statute ever could be; there were but few white people in all this territory at that time, and those who were there, it was understood, favored rather than condemned the act of prohibition. But slavery already existed in Arkansas and was protected by the old French laws of Louisiana. According to the interpretation of the Missouri Compromise given by Northern and Southern statesmen, those laws were to remain in full force, unmodified by Congress and unrepelled by the Territorial Legislature, as long as Arkansas continued as Federal Territory; Congress was virtually pledged by the Missouri Compromise not to interfere with slavery south of 36° 30', and the Territorial Legislature had no power to abolish it. These laws protecting slavery did remain in full force in Arkansas, as long as she continued Federal Territory, and she was admitted into the Union with a Constitution making slavery perpetual. The present Chief Magistrate in a debate upon the subject gave, as one of his reasons for voting for her admission as a slave State, that she was entitled to it by the Missouri Compromise. We maintain, then, our position, that the South practically lost nothing by the Missouri Compromise—since slavery was excluded only from that territory into which no one desired to carry it and where it could not exist to any appreciable extent. And that by it she gained the only portion of the federal territory which was suited for slave labor.

It is perfectly true, as stated by the Statesman, that the Missouri Compromise did not protect slave labor in Arkansas from competition by free labor, but it is also true that the laws of Kentucky do not protect it from such competition. All that we claimed for that Compromise was that, according to the interpretation everywhere given to its provisions, the Southern man could keep his negro in the territory south of 36° 30' min. and was protected in so doing by the old French laws, as long as it continued Federal Territory, and that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature had the right to interfere with him. He was free to go to the territory with his slaves and retain them in servitude, and the laws of the land secured his rights. It was with this view of the Missouri Compromise that in 1850, Southern men were willing and even anxious to extend the line of demarcation to the Pacific ocean, and embrace in its provisions all the territory acquired from Mexico and Great Britain. They were willing even at that late date to endure the odious distinction, and to prohibit slavery in Utah, Oregon, Washington Territory, and part of New Mexico and California, if Southern institutions might be protected in the remainder of the two last mentioned Territories. It would have been fortunate for the South had this been done, as her citizens could then have taken their slaves to New Mexico and California with impunity and thus secured them to the South; but as it is, not a foot of all the great western territory will ever be brought into the Union as belonging to a slave State.

**ENGLISH AGAINST THE ENGLISH BILL.**—English, of Indiana, the author of the attempted swindle of that name, says he will vote to admit Kansas without regard to her population. He finds it difficult to stem the current of public sentiment in his district, and is willing to do anything for re-election.

We commend this fact to the Southern Democratic market.

**SADDLE MARE.**—We learn from the Lexington papers that our friend, Capt. THOMAS STEELE, of this county, received a premium for his fine saddle mare at the Fayette County Fair. The ring was for saddle mares, 3 years old and under 4, 12 entries.

**HOPE AGAIN.**—The season of spring visiting, sea-side bathing, summer jaunts to Canada and Niagara, weeks at Estill and Crab Orchard in search of gayety and health and sweethearts, is past—and as soon as the Fairs shall all have been held, and the crowds dispersed, the gay and the fashionable, the elderly matron, the young belle, the veteran pleasure seeker and the pretentious and perfumed dandy will return to the pursuits of life and business at home. Frankfort, which has been so dull for many months, so barren of news, and so desolated by the departure of many faces we love to look upon, is once more resuming a comparatively gay aspect, and under the genial glories of the Autumnal Day God is again becoming one of the most jovial little cities in Kentucky. How many matches have been arranged, how much money has been foolishly squandered, how much discomfort has been silently endured because the relentless autocrat—fashion—willed it, by the temporary absence of news and excursionists, are things which we have no right to inquire into, and which no person can know much about except the interested parties. What crowds every year take wing and fly off in search of pleasure, seeking it in crowded railroad trains and hotels, or amid the dust of much frequented highways, instead of in their own comfortable domiciles or in the secluded scenes where free from the restraints of the public gaze one can indulge in the luxury of consulting one's own tastes and fancies, without regarding censorious tongues and prying eyes. Well powdered during the day to prepare them for being stewed at night, the devotees of pleasures pend hour after hour in restraint and discomfort, and in real or feigned ecstasy tell you what delightful times they have passed at such and such a watering place, or how snugly they have been crammed into a garret, eight by ten, with some half dozen more of their own species, all of whom were probably as pleased as themselves. The demands of fashion and the endurance that grows out of habit has made this bearable, but having been oneself crowded into damp beds, crammed into stage coaches, suffocated with heat and dust and smoke, and the other day obliged to stand for two hours in the hot sun waiting for a railroad train and forced to eat an indigestible dinner, we must confess that it does not agree with our notions of summer comfort. When the sun of midsummer is pouring down its rays upon the parched land, when all animated nature is gasping for breath and panting with heat, the cool shade, the mossy bank, or the well darkened room, when leisure may join with ease, and employment may be found just sufficiently entertaining to prevent thinking, and yet active enough to induce digestion and sound rest—add to this a pleasant saunter when the sun light is drawing her silver veil over the landscape and night comes in serene majesty attended by her hosts of living lights; to listen to the wail of the whippoorwill and watch the feathered songsters as wearied with joy they fly away to be at rest; to be able to talk when we please and please when we talk, and not to live in dread of being dragged into conversation about trifles with prating no bodies for whom we care nothing and who care nothing for us, but who deem it a sacred necessity to "say something;"—this is what may be termed summer comfort, and those who are permitted to enjoy it in a moderate degree will scarcely envy others, whose tastes differing from theirs search for it in another way. Be this as it may, let tastes differ as tastes will always differ, we are glad to see the return of recognized faces in the street, to watch the jaunty air of some young friend feeling in all its fullness the magificence of having traveled, or what is still more agreeable, to perceive the rose painted by the hands of health and exercise upon the cheek of female beauty and innocence, its glories no longer dimmed by the exhausting heats of mid summer. Besides, to us our city never appeared more enjoyable than at this season, when the pleasantness of the weather is making it both lively and attractive. All hail, delicious Indian summer, with the refreshing and bracing air, and the ten thousand glories which thou sheddest upon the leaves and the vegetable world, and the health and vigor thou impartest to the limbs of man! We can soon look forward to the long nights and cosy firesides of gossip loving winter, and indulge in anticipation in the social pleasures and the solid satisfaction which that season is capable of affording. Dear reader, cast a glance back at the memories of the circle of kind and kindred faces drawn around a blazing fire, or read like Marvel's dream life, and appreciate with us the joys of winter meditation.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guaranty that I can offer for the future.

Sept. 15, 1858.—T. S. PAGE.

All the papers in Kentucky will publish the above until the election and send bill to T. S. P.

**JOHN L. MOORE & SON,**  
ARE RECEIVING THEIR LARGE STOCK OF  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
IN GREAT VARIETY.

AND AT VERY LOW RATES!  
Sept. 15, 1858.—a.k.w.

**Liberia.**

The emigrants in Kentucky who intend going to Liberia in this Fall's expedition will please refer themselves to me by letter, at Frankfort, Ky. I shall leave Frankfort for Baltimore on the 25th of October, 1858, to be in time for the sailing of the vessel to Liberia. The public press in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

ALEX. M. COWAN,  
Ag't. Ky. Col. Soc.  
Frankfort, Sep. 10, 1858.

**Rheumatism Cured!**

Not less than about twenty thousand cases, of this painful and paralyzing disease, have already been cured by the use of Dr. Mortimore's celebrated remedy. These comprise cases of every seeming form of the disease, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old Chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years standing, and this after the patients had long been given up as incurable by eminent physicians. Some had taken voyages at sea, spent years of residence in the most salubrious climates, visited the various "Water Cure" establishments, and celebrated Springs, both in this country and Europe, yet had still remained crippled, until they used this remedy, and by its use have been restored to health.

This is a vegetable—internal remedy, prepared and recommended for this disease alone. It cures, and is perfectly safe to be used in any state of health, even by the most delicate female or child.

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